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cess of various attempts at conducting them. While Dr. Gladden admits that there may be a fair basis for a criticism of certain methods adopted by institutional churches, his sympathies are thoroughly with the effort to utilize all branches of life in the service in the kingdom of God. It would be possible to mention other admirable discussions in this book, such as, for example, the chapter upon the "Care of the Poor" and that upon the "Coöperation with Other Churches," but what has been said must suffice to show our appreciation of a book written with such breadth of spirit and such an understanding of the real needs of today. A church manned by a pastor educated on the lines of this book would go far toward producing a virile Christianity, which, transcending the limits of ecclesiasticism, would spread the power of the kingdom of God.

S. M.

LITERARY NOTES.

FROM C. F. Rassweiler & Co., Chicago, Ill., we have received a copy of the *Holy Land* (pp. 415), by H. B. Waterman, D.D. The volume describes Palestine in an orderly fashion, beginning with the sea. It is illustrated with a number of cuts, some of which are of service though of no very great artistic worth. The volume also contains an account of the plants and the animals of Palestine. As a handbook it seems to be valuable. It is written from a personal study of the land and the use of the publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT have published a little book by Norman Fox, *Christ in the Daily Meal*, or the Ordinance of the Breaking of Bread. (New York; pp. 138; \$0.50.) Dr. Fox maintains there is no scriptural precedent for the Lord's Supper as now celebrated, and that it is contrary to the thought of Jesus to make the eating of bread and drinking of wine an ecclesiastical ordinance. One can eat and drink in the presence of Christ alone by himself, as freely as he can with the church. As Jesus did not intend to inaugurate a special meal, so he intended that every meal should be eaten with the special remembrance of Christ. In support of this position Dr. Fox has taken up a number of scriptural passages and discusses them with no little acuteness. One cannot help feeling, however, that he has not accurately expressed the position of Paul. The question is one which is at present attracting considerable attention, and this little book is a really valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject.

THE work of Professor Bruce, *The Providential Order of the World*, constitutes the Gifford Lectures for 1897. (New York: C. Scribner's Sons; pp. viii+346; \$2.) The volume is one of genuine value, not only in that it maintains sturdily the presence of God in the development of society, but in that it approaches the whole question from the point of view of the thinking of today. The lectures show a wide range of reading, and are written with the finish and earnestness that characterize Dr. Bruce's style.

THE Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago, is publishing the *Autobiography of Charles H. Spurgeon*, edited by his wife and private secretary. The work is issued in quarto size, with very large type, and a number of illustrations. It enables one to get a true idea of Spurgeon's estimate of himself. It is a pity that the volume could not have been somewhat reduced, for too much of the material is commonplace and unnecessary for even the admirers of the great preacher. (Vol. I, pp. viii+373.)

THE seventh volume of Mackail's *Holy Bible* (New York: Macmillan Co.) has appeared. The work is beautiful typographically, and as a literary monument to the stylistic excellence of the King James Version for its own day it is a success. But it can hardly serve any good practical purpose, inasmuch as it is too expensive for popular purchase, and furthermore because the old English version has been superseded by the Revised Version in the hands of all those who care to have an accurate English text of the Bible before them.

IN his little book, the *Construction of the Bible* (New York: Thomas Whittaker; pp. 86; \$0.50) Professor Adeney has again laid the biblical public under obligations to him for a cautious, popular presentation of a scientific study. In the present volume the author shows how the Hexateuch, with its various primitive elements of ballads, traditions, and laws, and afterwards the prophetic and sacred writings, were joined to make the Old Testament. He regards the law as originating with Moses, but holds that it was developed and enlarged after his time. So far as the New Testament books are concerned, he holds that the James is the oldest of the epistles, and Mark of the gospels, coördinate with which are the *Logia* and parts of Luke. As for the fourth gospel, he holds that John had shaped the story somewhat from his memory of the life of Christ, but yet reports the actual teachings of Jesus. The authenticity of the pastoral epistles he leaves an open question. Altogether the book is an admirable one.